

63-We have been sometimes puzzled to know what law means at the North. Whether it is intended as a binding rule of life to be enforced, or a mere voluntary arrangement to be observed just so far as may suit the convenience and the interests or comport with the prejudices or passions of the people of the States in that section. The constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law is established. Indeed, no fair reader of the Constitution of the United States, can fail to recognize the duty of the States respectively to return fugitives from service. It is an obligation incumbent upon the States and the State authorities, who, however, systematically neglected to fulfill such obligation, asserting that it belonged to the United States to make and enforce the statutes in pursuance of, and for the better carrying out of the constitutional provision. The Congress of the United States has passed laws strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and such laws as made, are, like treaties, the Supreme law of the land. The States in assenting to the constitutional provision, had vested that power in Congress, and further, by neglecting to perform their own duties in the premises, they had rendered action by the General Government imperative.

Suppose any officer appointed by the United States, should attempt to execute any law of Congress within the limits of, say Ohio, and that law should not happen to suit the notions of the people there, what would be the result? Why, simply, that the law would be a dead letter and nothing more. Just look at the news from Ohio—the palpable contempt with which all the enactments of Federal law are treated. Men accept office under the underground Railroad. They assist in the abduction of persons bound to labor or service—they commit an act which is as clearly a crime against the United States as robbing the mail, counterfeiting the coin of the United States, piracy on the high seas, &c. The officers of the United States arrest them—some County Judges act as defence the constitutional authority of the United States by a writ of *habeas corpus*, the men are taken from the higher jurisdiction by the lower. The law is nullified—the criminals are let loose, the underground Railroad flourishes and Southern men are rebuffed.

Or, again, suppose the persons arrested are not taken out of the hands of the United States by *habeas corpus*, they are taken by a mob, and perhaps the Marshall and his assistants lynched. Look at the case narrated elsewhere. The criminals triumph, and those who ought to be prisoners are at large, while the officers are in prison.

Who talks about South Carolina nullification? The North is not all ungodly; Northern men are not all enemies to the constitution, but enough ungodliness exists to render the Union but a sham—its laws a waste paper at the North, unless it suits the peculiar notions of that section to permit their enforcement. So far as the Union operates in rendering the South tributary to the North, the feeling of the latter section is quite national—when it requires anything like reciprocity, the whole North as quickly ignores all law and obligation, as does Brigham Young and his Mormons.

What wonder, then, that a sense of injury and insult—a desire to be done with shams—to abrogate a bargain only carried out on one side—is taking a deeper and more earnest hold on the public mind of the South. The border States are necessarily torn upon this issue, as upon them would fall the first shock, and by them would be sustained the greatest loss. But for a desire for Southern harmony and unity of action, the position of the cotton States would be much farther advanced—much more decided than it is. These sections of the South and North, of which Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston are the centres, are, we believe, convinced that reciprocity has ceased, and that the sooner this unequal agreement with the North is done away with, the better. Unless we are much misinformed, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Southwestern Tennessee, is strongly, yes, overwhelmingly of this way of thinking. Not that they are disunionists, *per se*, but they perceive that the Constitution which they revere is practically nullified, and the Union to which, in its just operations, they would loyally cling, is a band of iron to hold them up to stipulations for the benefit of the Northern trader and manufacturer, while it is simply a rope of sand in all cases where the protection of their guaranteed rights is concerned.

**Corn for the West.**  
We have had occasion, more than once to notice or copy the statements in the papers published in the Western counties of this State, especially along the line of the Central Railroad, indicating the extreme scarcity and consequent dearth of Corn in that section resulting in present and prospective suffering.

It will be seen from the annexed resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting on Friday last, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has taken prompt action in view of this emergency, and for the purpose of contributing something towards relieving the pressure felt, has resolved to transport corn and provisions intended for those counties over the line of their road at half rates until the first day of next October.

We trust that this will be met by corresponding action in other quarters, which, with the local measures adopted we have a happy tendency in averting any intolerable pressure until relief shall have been afforded by the now growing crops. The prospects of the wheat crop, we are happy to say, are excellent, and it with the oat crop as feed for stock will, before the summer has advanced much farther, do much towards making things easier.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,

Wilmington, 25th May, 1857.

64-Whereas, There exists in many of the Counties in the middle and Western portion of our State, an unprecedented scarcity of Corn and Provisions, requiring the importation into those Counties of an unusual quantity of these articles to meet the necessities of the people.

Resolved, That this Company, until the first day of October next, will transport over any part of the line of the Road of this Company, all such Corn and Provisions intended for delivery at any point on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, West of the County of Johnston, at one half the rates established by the present tariff of charges for transportation of the articles herein before referred to.

A ROMANCE SCHEWAT SPILLED.—Some time since the Northern papers were greatly exercised with the mystery attached to the body of a young white woman, said to have been found in the Hudson river, near Newburgh, New York. No one could identify it. The papers talked of the deceased female as being quite beautiful, and the imaginative wrote quite a romance of their own around it. It now turns out that the beautiful white woman has been identified as the wife of Thomas Brown, a colored man from Lowell, Massachusetts, who is now in the custody of the coroner.

Perhaps, though, there may be a romance. A sort of Othello and Desdemona affair. Brown may have been jealous. He may have lost a "handkercher," and therefore throttled his spouse.

Upon the whole, we think it serves all Desdemona right, who marry out of their own color, and against their natural instincts. We don't wonder at the fust that was kicked up in Venice.

65-Nett amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 25th ult., \$22,838,246 24.

66-We give the detailed account of the terrible election riot at Washington City on Monday last, resulting in several persons being either killed or wounded. Unfortunately the sufferers were mostly on offending citizens, totally unconnected with the riotous transactions of the day. Had the case been otherwise—had the rioters been the only sufferers—had their crimes been visited upon their own heads alone, we could have had but little sympathy to waste upon them.

Baltimore appears to have more than her share of rowdies and to know it, and she sends them forth to control the municipal elections of the Federal City. Those refined gentlemen, the "Plug Uglies" having already achieved a national reputation as emulous of a world wide fame. They sight for the civic crown—the heroes' laurel. Such associations are a disgrace to any party or organization to which they are attached, and their ideas of "Americans ruling America" can never meet the approbation of any right-minded people, or fail to react fatally upon any cause upheld by such agencies.

Unfortunately, such gangs receive a sort of moral or immoral aid, comfort and abatement from such papers as the Baltimore *Clipper* and some other rabid and wholly unscrupulous partisan sheets, whose sustenance—whose life-blood, is drawn from civil commotions and heart-burnings, and who, without such, would find their occupation gone.

It is a painful and humiliating circumstance that the Federal Capital, in some respects the representative city of the Union, should be made the scene of such outrages, and that military force should be required to preserve its peace from the violence of imported rowdies. But we are pleased to see that the authorities were prompt to meet the emergency with the requisite firmness. Mr. Buchanan in responding to the call of the Mayor, did what General Pierce had resolved to do, had such an occasion arisen.

The usually cool and well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, corroborates the detailed account given by the *Star* of Washington City, which might otherwise be called in question as an *ex parte* statement, put forth by a Democratic paper. That correspondent states that at an early hour the presence of crowds of strangers of the roughest sort, with fire-arms, dirks, knives, and so forth, plainly indicated the fact that the morning train had brought from Baltimore gangs of rowdies, doubtless for the purpose of interfering in the municipal elections. He adds:

The polls opened at the usual hour of seven, but in the upper section of the Fourth ward, where many of our naturalized citizens reside, a demonstration was soon made, which amounted to the exclusion of almost every naturalized voter. The poor, hard-working men were chased away, followed by ruthless crowds, fired at, pelted with stones, and even hunted down by dogs. To the credit of our city it should be said that in these lawless gangs of desperadoes could be recognized none of the citizens of Washington. Of course, many boys were mixed up in the confusion. The alarm in that section of the city became general, and the bullies from hour to hour extended their operations.

It would further appear the maines were dared to fire—that the rowdies pointed at them a cannon loaded. That a Plug Ugly was seen aiming his pistol at the breast of the venerable Gen. Henderson, commander of the Marines, but his purpose was frustrated by a Marine, who stabbed his Commander's assailant with his bayonet, but without doing him serious injury. The notices to the rowdies to disperse, were responded to by cries of "Americans rally!"—"Let them come!"—"Do your duty!"—"They are afraid to fire!" etc. Surely these are queer "Americans," and have strange notions of "duty."

67-The closing lecture of the series, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, was delivered last evening by Rev. B. M. Grier, the subject being "Goethe, the Poet of Germany."

The lecturer carried his hearers with him to the old German Free City of Frankfurt on the Maine, to the house in which long resided the widow of the first Rothschild, and to whose humble portals that great family of financial potentates often came from the splendors of courts, to bow down in filial devotion and receive a mother's blessing—thence to another unpretending mansion, visited by all who came to Frankfurt. This last house was marked by the inscription "Here Goethe was born."

Born in 1749, son of a Frankfort citizen of influence, though not of noble rank, Johann Wolfgang Goethe lived through almost a century of marked events. Beginning life when the elder Pitt was in his glory, ruling the councils of England by the weight of his character and the might of his genius—when Frederick of Prussia was raising by arms his petty Duchy to the rank of a first class power, he had already arrived at manhood when the battle of freedom was fought in America—he was at middle age when Napoleon commenced his marvellous career, which closed in darkness long years before Goethe passed away in 1832.

Goethe was a great poet—a great artist, and a great, if not a good, man. The first name in German literature, or only sharing the honors of that position with Schiller, after having long been the head of the literature of his country, he finally lived to be its patriarch and judge. With genius such as is rarely given to man—with a polish and versatility unsurpassed, he yet lacked that one great element of the highest order of greatness as a poet—that hearty faith and reverence—that belief in God and trust in man, without which no permanent impression can be made upon the popular heart.

But we cannot follow the lecturer farther in his analysis of the character and works of Goethe, and their effect upon the thought and expression of the German mind. The lecture abounded in literary excellencies, pervaded by a pure tone of religion and morality, felt but not obtruded.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

68-The polls were kept open in Madison Ward, Richmond, for two additional days, the excuse being a shower of rain, which came on about an hour and a half before the closing of the polls. That ward was supposed to be the head quarters of the opposition in Richmond, but the manoeuvre did not pay. On Friday, but 30 additional votes were polled, of which the Democratic candidates received 22.

69-We failed to notice on Saturday, a very handsome barque, the *Colin MacRae*, named after the father of Gen. and Col. MacRae, of this place. She was built at Belfast, Maine, but hails from Wilmington. Her burthen is about 400 tons, capacity 4,549 barrels. She seems to be, in every respect, a model vessel of her class. She is said to be intended for the trade between this port and Liverpool, and is owned by Messrs. J. & D. McKee & Co., Wm. Neff & Sons, and Captain John C. Bramhall, her commander.

Telegraphic advices from Boston under date of June 1st, state that Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, has again declined to accede to the request of both houses of the Legislature of that State, for the removal of Judge Loring. He refuses to remove him. Decidedly Gardner has some good common sense.

70-Through So.—The *Vicksburg* paper contradicts the report of \$96,000 having been subscribed there to buy a plantation for Gen. Pierce. Nothing of the kind has been done.

**Necessity of National Measures.—No More Private Filibustering.**

We trust that Walker and all others are done with their private Filibustering. The time for that has gone by. If American interests are to be defended or promoted, America herself must openly, and avowedly see to their defence and promotion. A little private war will not answer the purpose.

The British Minister makes pretty after-dinner speeches, as any talking man, who is full of his subject, with the slight addition of two bottles of champagne, is bound to make. The golden age is to be restored. The lion and the lamb are to lie down together—jealousies are to be at an end. But mark the sober reality. While Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, were negotiating, the British Government was establishing Colonial Governments on the islands commanding the inter-oceanic route through Honduras; and, while nominally receding territory to Honduras, by a treaty to which the United States was to be incidentally a party, she was closing such recession with conditions avowedly disrespectful to the people of one half of the States, and destructive of the Sovereignty of Honduras, since the disputed territory was only to be so ceded to her on condition that slavery should be forever prohibited, &c., thus taking away from Honduras the right of regulating her own institutions. Now again, while the new Minister, Napier, we believe, is talking in such homely strains, Great Britain has been gaining control of the large islands commanding the Bay of Panama, the Western terminus of the only inter-oceanic route now practicable, and this she has done in direct violation of her treaty stipulations with the United States.

The pirate brought before Alexander the Great, said that he himself was only designated as a pirate because he had but one ship, while Alexander was called a great hero, because he committed murder by the wholesale, or was prepared to do so, if necessary for his purposes. Great Britain is just as filibusterish as Walker or Crabbe, but she is not a pirate, although she does the same things that would make them pirates and robbers! A mere spasmodic energy exerted through Walker and other unrecognised and unrecognisable agencies, will never suffice for the defence of American interests and the countenance of British schemes in Central America. For these purposes a national policy—an American policy in its broadest and best sense, is alone sufficient.

Walker failed mainly because he squabbled with Vanderbilt and other speculative parties interested in the steamship and transit lines. He did not fail sooner because he received a measure of aid from other rival speculators and aspirants for the control of the transit through Walker's means. Surely, the progress of American influence, of Anglo-Saxon institutions, ought not to depend upon the schemes of rival speculators. We do not suppose that General Walker cared about these people or their contrivances—behold to manage to get supplies and reinforcements the best way he could, and he managed badly, that's all. But a time is approaching when it would be simple insanity for the country to base its calculations for the defence of its interests, and maintenance of its policy, upon any such desultory and ill-conducted private raids. We say nothing about the propriety of such things, or their becomingness in a great people. We refer only to their inadequacy to the requirements of the position. A point appears to have been reached demanding decided action on the part of the proper authorities. If we are to be sustained and advanced, it can only be done in that way. As for Gen. Walker and his bragadocio, that can impose upon no person. Another tone would better become one whose history has been but a tissue of bloody failures, of lives sacrificed in vain, of battles won, yet their fruits lost by civil incompetency, until at length, the very head of the leader himself is only saved by the timely intervention of a United States vessel. Walker, we see, telegraphs that he will soon be in Washington City. Well, what of it?

The fact is that the General is a strangely constituted person—a fatalist in the fullest sense of the word. A fatalist to the extent of hallucination.—With such there can be reasoning. There will be no turning aside no matter who suffer. Those who are not victims of such hallucination should at least reason with those still amenable to reason.

69-So, is an unpleasant answer to give, especially to an appeal for assistance, made by those who represent themselves as suffering. We know that there is suffering in our community. The price of provisions is excessive, and labor is not abundant at this time of the year. Those widows, orphans, and persons of feeble health or large families, to whom the battle of life is a hard one at all times, even the best, must needs arise more hardly pressed in times like the present. If it is unpleasant to say No, at any time, it is doubly so now; yet, however unpleasant, it may at times become necessary and right. Hardly a day passes, indeed, hardly a forenoon, without some appeal being made to us, some tale told, of which, in the press of business, we have no means to ascertain the truth, or to know that the mis-given is properly bestowed, or that it really does its little part in relieving persons in need.

We mention this, because we suppose others have noticed the growing frequency of these calls, and because we fear that his desultory giving may have a tendency to encourage a systematic course on the part of the more obtrusive, and perhaps less deserving, while the more diffident and more really needy, may suffer for want of their due proportion of assistance. It is desirable that some active and organized means were devised and put in operation to find and understand the mode of giving as well as to raise the amount necessary to be given.

69-Governor Gardner of Massachusetts would appear to have a good deal more sense than his brother Republicans of that State. This is shown in his refusal to remove Judge Loring at the request of the Legislative successors of the reprobated Hiss of Know Nothing, Nunnery Inspecting, Mrs. Patterson, protesting memory. It is still further shown in his recent veto of certain "Resolves for the relief of settlers in the Territory of Kansas. These resolves appropriate \$100,000 to assist the Free State men in carrying on the war in Kansas. On the 29th inst., Governor Gardner sent in a pretty lengthy message giving his reasons for refusing his assent to these "resolves" putting the constitutional point with clearness and force. Showing that the Legislators had no right to appropriate the money of the people of the State for purposes beyond her own borders, and not for the peace, safety and protection of her inhabitants.

The attempt to pass the resolves over the Governor's veto failed, and they fell to the ground a dead letter.

It will be recollected that about the first of last March a member of the Town Guard of Fayetteville, by the name of John Bradshaw, killed a man by the name of Thomas Mason, at the time a resident of the eastern part of Fayetteville. Bradshaw was held to bail in the sum of \$500, and ran away about six weeks ago. To-day he passed through Wilmington, on his way to Fayetteville Jail, in custody of Mr. William Bolton, Gaoler of Cumberland, and one of his bondsmen, Mr. Bolton came up with him in Columbus, Miss., on last Friday.

70-With matters of personal opinion or local candidacy in other districts, we feel a delicacy in interposing, and seldom or never do so, unless such matters are pushed beyond their original limits, or are brought prominently before us, as affecting the great questions of the day.

At first we designed taking no notice of a letter addressed to his "Fellow Citizens of the County of Johnston," by Linn B. Sanders, Esq., late Senator from that County, which we found in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 27th ult., but we find, as indeed we anticipated, that the opposition press, hard run for some crumb of comfort, some ray of hope to sustain or cheer them under their almost unbroken series of mortifications and defeats, have seized with eagerness upon this effort of Mr. Sanders', and given to it an importance to which its ability does not entitle it.

In proposing to make a few remarks upon this letter of Mr. Sanders', we mean to do so in all friendliness and sincerity, without ill feeling or the thought of it. According to our own notions of Democracy, Mr. Sanders' letter, places him in antagonism to the Democratic party, but although we are forced to recognize this changed position on the part of Mr. Sanders, the politician, we are aware of no reason for an estrangement of the feelings of friendship subsisting between us and Linn B. Sanders, the individual.

Mr. Sanders claims in his second paragraph that internal improvement or the doctrine of "extension and completion" as he styles it, is alien doctrine in the Democratic party. It is certain that all parties and all sections of the Union, have, in our opinion, "spread themselves," to use an expressive vulgarism, in rather too speculative a manner. The system of railroad or roads and State credits for railroads has been too much extended. Too much capital and labor have been withdrawn from the productive business pursuits of the country for the purpose of investment in works, which under the stimulus of this forcing system have, too often, been judiciously located. But it is folly to talk about this as a party measure, or as involving a party principle. There never has been a party principle involved in it. The Democratic principle has had and now has reference to internal improvements, the assumption of State debts, or the usurpation of State functions by the General Government. This, the Democratic party, as a States Rights party, has uniformly and upon principle resisted, and this the distribution party with which Mr. Sanders has chosen to take his stand has as uniformly conceived at, when it has not openly advocated it—to this arguments of the distributionists now tend directly and inevitably. So far as the States within themselves and in their sovereign capacity are concerned, it is a question of policy—of wise discretion. To say that the Legislature of our own State, or of any other State has always been marked by this wise discretion would be to assert what we do not believe. Mr. Sanders' own course in formerly voting for various State works, shows that he recognised the principles laid down in these propositions. He voted for certain things upon considerations of policy—he now refuses to vote for other things upon considerations of the same general character, so that the attempt to make of this a "doctrine" or a matter of party principle, is simply futile. And we confess that his position against all works for other sections would, at least, have possessed the appearance of greater liberality and consistency, had he discovered the evil of this doctrine before instead of after an expensive State work had been secured and built, traversing the whole breadth of his own county.

Still more futile is the attempt to charge expensive appropriations upon Free Suffrage. Mr. Sanders says:—"Better let landholders vote the Senate; better save individual and State credit, than to be burdened with taxation never known in North Carolina before; than to hawk your bonds about at par value, much less at a rate of percent beyond your legal interest—bonds that commanded a premium before the State became so in debt." Mr. Sanders when he wrote this, must have known that landholders have always ruled the Senate. Free Suffrage is not yet in operation—all of which he complains has been done under the old system, and nine-tenths of the debt of the State, of which he talks, has arisen directly or incidentally from a work for which he himself voted.

Mr. Sanders speaks of the Convention that nominated Gen. Briggs, and of his [Mr. Sanders'] opposition to the resolution which pledged the party for the "extension and completion of the works already begun, as far as the means and resources of the State would prudently allow." Certainly, Mr. Sanders then considered himself of a very silent opposition. He may have thought quite vigorously, but that was all.

Mr. Sanders proceeds to make an exhibit of State liabilities. Let us ask if they were contracted by a Senate chosen irrespective of landholders? He knows they were not. Was any considerable portion contracted after the adoption of the resolution of the Democratic Convention of 1854? No. Was it then does this exhibit serve in favour of his argument against Democratic policy? He finds or makes on occasion to praise a political opponent, or perhaps we should say, former political opponent, at the cost of injustice to the party with which he has recently been acting.

Hon. Asa Biggs, at the session before the last, made a speech deprecating hasty action—showing the immense and inevitable cost of tunnelling the mountains, a cost of which the means and resources of the State would not allow, not at least until the works already made or begun, had been tested and some returns received from them, either in the way of dividends or enhanced value of lands, and increased income to the treasury, from taxes arising from the lands so enhanced in value.—The opposition tipped and snorted at Mr. Biggs, and even some ultra progressive Democrats joined the cry, and it was said that if Mr. Biggs had made the same speech before his election to the U. S. Senate, that he made after it, he could not have been elected.—Yet Mr. Biggs acted with perfect consistency—showed his reasons—had never made pledges in favor of anything, like an immediate extension west of the mountains. He had always been looked upon as conservative, rather than progressive—old Hunkerish, rather than "Young American." Unlike Gen. Dockery, he had never been put forward as the head and front of the progressive, internal improvement spirit—he had never made the mountain valleys to ring with promises of the locomotive whistle in advance of the advent of the "machine" itself. But mark the contrast—Mr. Biggs, who violated no pledges, was cursed by the distribution party for doing what Gen. Dockery did, who had made pledges, and who is still the Magnus Apollo of the anti-Democratic party, with whom Mr. Sanders appears to have ranged himself. Mr. Sanders extols Gen. Dockery to the skies for assisting to kill an appropriation to carry the locomotive to the places where he had, while a candidate for Governor, promised that it should come.

But Mr. Sanders says we are in debt and we want to have something done to shift the burden of that debt, self incurred, for our own State purposes, off our own shoulders. How does he propose to have this done? Upon what shoulders does he propose to place these burdens? Those of the general funds of the Federal Government. The General Government is, in effect, if not in name, to assume the debts of the States.—The property of the Union, and the Union alone, as a Union, is to be distributed—scattered abroad, squandered, to pay the debts of States, incurred for purely State purposes. Is this either Union doctrine, or is it States' rights doctrine? Surely not. But more revenue is collected than there ought to be. What is the true remedy? Stop collecting it.—That is the remedy. Don't keep distributing or depositing one surplus to give excuse for the collection of another surplus to be got rid of in the same way. Don't make North Carolina pay four-fold tribute to an unfriendly section while you fool her with a tale from the surplus in the Treasury collected at the cost of such tribute.

As we said before, we should not have deemed it incumbent upon us to have reviewed a document addressed simply to the people of Johnston, even although we are not without circulation in that county. But having been taken up by the opposition, it has lost its local and individual character. It is not now part of our business to denounce or talk hard of Mr. Sanders' course, beyond the inevitable consequence of the train of argument to which a consideration of the subject has led us.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY COURT.—June term of this Court was held at Smithville this week. The only case of any interest was a suit brought by Joseph L. Bryan vs. Robert J. Howard, for setting fire to the woods. The suit was instituted at June term, 1855, and was tried at this term of the court. The plaintiff laid his damages at \$10,000. He alleged that, on the 15th April, 1855, the defendant set fire to his own woods, and that the fire extended to his (plaintiff's) land, some five miles off, and that 120,000 turpentine boxes were burned. The proof was, that the fire on Tuesday evening, the 15th April, originated on the land of the defendant, but that fire had been extinguished, or made entirely safe, and that on Thursday a small portion of the woods that had not been burned by the fire of Tuesday evening, and which was not more than 15 or 20 yards from the public road leading from Wilmington to Fayetteville, was set fire to by some one, and a violent wind, which sprung up on Thursday, blew the fire across the road, and that the fire spread with great rapidity and reached the land of the plaintiff. It was proved that the defendant, Robert J. Howard, at the time the fire of Tuesday was set out, was not at home, and the fire, though originating upon the defendant's land, was set out by negroes who were not in his employment, but by negroes belonging to other parties.

The jury were out only a few minutes, and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. There was no appeal.

Counsel for plaintiff, Davis and Empey; for defendant, Miller, Baker, Smith and Strange.

EXCURSION.—We understand that on Saturday a very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen participated in an excursion up the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as far as Mrs. Teachey's, the occasion being the trial trip of two new and splendid locomotives just added to the stock of the Road. The engine, "Thomas Bragg" and "Wilmington," the first after our worthy and popular Governor, and the second after the good old town that strained herself so powerfully to build the road, upon which, strangely enough, no locomotive has heretofore borne her name. We regret that other engagements placed it out of our power to avail ourselves of the very polite invitation to participate, extended to us by Captain Fremont.—We learn that at times the cars moved at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We learn that the Directors of this Company, at their meeting held in Raleigh on the 2nd inst., received a communication from Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., the parties with whom a contract had been made by a Committee of the Company for the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River, in which communication these gentlemen state that in consequence of difficulties with other contracts, it will be impossible for them to put a force on the works of the Company before Autumn.

This delay the Directors declined submitting to, and resolved to push the work through with such means as they now possess, and such further means as they confidently believe they can command.

The President with an Engineer, and Committee from the Board of Directors, was instructed to examine carefully all the works, and to organize a force sufficient for their completion as far as the Gulf, this Summer.

We have further learned that Mr. Cassidy, the energetic President of the Company, has secured, for this examination, the services of Henry McKee, Esq., whose experience, as Assistant Engineer on similar works in a neighboring State, eminently qualify him for making this reconnaissance. They leave this evening for the scene of operations. This certainly looks like doing something with a determination that it shall be done.

From the facts before us, we think that the plans of the Board of Directors can and will be carried out. Daily Journal, 3d inst.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in this place, from influential and well-posted parties in New York, has been placed in our hands with the view of bringing it prominently to the attention of our business community. Its suggestions are well worthy of attentive consideration. There is evidently "something in them"—more than a mere something—there is a great deal. We ask for the subject the thoughtful attention of our citizens:

NEW YORK, May 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We know of a Propeller, which we think would suit your trade, and if the owners could be satisfied (of which we think there is no doubt) that the business department met, he had been informed that he would sell a part of her, and put her on the route in time for the fall trade. Or, should you prefer to make a liberal subscription, we could influence some of our friends in the city to take stock and build two new ones expressly for the trade. We think the New Orleans Companies, whose roads center in Wilmington, will be compelled, in the end, to place a line of steamers between this city and that, or lose the most desirable portion of their business.

There is a growing disposition amongst merchants to patronize "fast lines," and if facilities are not afforded via Wilmington, goods for the interior of North Carolina will go via Norfolk and Charleston. We know the impression prevails amongst Wilmington merchants that steam will not pay between two places. We think differently. Things have changed much since the experiment was tried. The freight from this city has more than doubled, and that destined for this place, especially such as would be likely to pay for dispatch—such as cotton, wheat, flour, &c., &c.—has increased more than ten fold. But, what should we care? weight has nothing to do with the fact of the growing disposition amongst merchants to patronize that line which will deliver their goods in the least time, irrespective of the cost. Should you care to do anything in the matter we should be pleased to hear from you.

Santa Anna Reported as Returning to Mexico, &c.

New York, May 29.—The *Quaker City* has arrived with later dates from Havana. Sugars were firm, freights steady and exchange depressed. It was reported that Santa Anna would arrive at Havana in a few days en route to Mexico, under Spanish protection. The British vessel of war *Albatross* sailed on the 25th.

The man whose feelings were "worked up" has ordered a fresh supply.

Further by the Illinois.

Our files from the Pacific by the Illinois are singularly barren of news. We add a few additional extracts:

CALIFORNIA.—The news from California is unimportant. The Legislature adjourned on the 13th, Wm. P. Stone, of Baltimore, died in Columbia, April 15th, and John Steele Clendelin, a lawyer from Lancaster, Pa., in San Francisco, May 2d. Alexander Bell, State prison inspector of California, has been acquitted of the criminal prosecution against him, and the brothers Wormser who instituted said prosecution, are now under bonds for false prosecution, &c., damages \$20,000.

G. W. Whitman, the State comptroller, who was impeached before the Legislature, was acquitted. Both houses passed a bill to provide for the payment of the State debt. The bill proposes to submit the question to a vote of the people—whether the State shall assume or repudiate the debt. Nothing was done for the settlement of the city and county debt of San Francisco. A bill for a railroad in market street in that city, was passed.

The mining news was favorable, the supply of water at the mines being more abundant than usual. The grain crops were suffering from drought. Raytown, in Carson valley, had been destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Oregon state that the Indians in Umpqua county threaten hostilities. The crop prospects in Oregon were brighter.

The coinage at the San Francisco mint during April amounted to \$2,975,000 in gold and \$28,000 in silver dollar coins.

Mrs. Anne Lee has arrived in San Francisco, and commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre on the 5th.

Vast quantities of gold are being constantly shipped from the mines to the seaboard. Business in the interior is improving, the weather delightful and the State unusually healthy throughout. San Francisco was crowded with strangers.

SAN FRANCISCO ISLANDS.—There are great complaints of the destruction of the wheat crop by caterpillars (chief Justice Lee was not expected to live—James Robertson and Campbell were candidates to fill the vacancy).

Arrival of the Ariel from Havre.—The Cotton Market—Money Stringent at London, &c.

New York, May 29.—The steamer Ariel has arrived here from Havre, with dates to the 16th. Cotton at Havre was dull. The sales of the day were few and small.

The monthly statement of the Banks of France exhibits no change.

The materials of the ship *Sea*, of New Orleans, were sold at auction for £317; £50 were offered for the hull and refused.

The reported failure of the Russian railway scheme is confirmed.

Money at London on Saturday was stringent.—Ten per cent. was paid for loans on consols. The exchange with China was unfavorable, as it is believed large shipment of silver would be induced.—The Manchester Guardian of the 16th says that trade the past week was the worst of the season.—Two small failures were reported.

A meeting had been called to decide upon the propriety of curtailing the hours in all branches of labor.

Four Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, June 1.—The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool on the 20th May, has arrived. She reports that the Europa arrived out on the 17th.

Paris letters state that the discount market was easy, with a better supply of money on the Bourse. It is rumored that the Bank of France has made a new contract for gold. The silk market remains in a state of suspense, but nothing unfavorable has transpired in France. From Naples accounts are good, but in Lombardy uncertainty prevails.

The new Danish ministry are apparently pursuing an ameliorating course towards Haletstein. There had been another battle between the Turks and revolted Arabs at Damaskus.

There had been no further operations by the Americans in China.

In the Liverpool market cotton was quiet and generally unchanged; sales three days 16,000—to speculators 1,800 and exporters 1,200 bales.

Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions were unchanged. The money market was unchanged; consols for money 93½, on account 93½.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The steamer America arrived from Liverpool to-day, with dates to the 23d ult., three days later than the Canadian's advices.

ENGLAND.—London papers of Monday evening say that the estimates for the month of May amounting to £9,000,000, were carried before Parliament.